

Rollin' Up Our Sleeves & Gettin' Down To Business . . .

Most of you who subscribe to the E Pluribus Unum Newsletter are aware that my husband, J.J. Johnson, and I are currently separated and will be getting a divorce. To those of you who have responded to our plea for financial assistance, we thank you more than words can express. Many of you simply cannot help financially; we understand that and ask only that you keep us lifted up in prayer that we may remain ever true to our goals and forthright in our efforts.

There has been much speculation regarding the future of both E Pluribus Unum and the Ohio Unorganized Militia in the wake of J.J.'s resignation and relocation to Georgia. Let me take a moment to discuss the realities of the situation.

Many people have been led to believe that J.J. Johnson was the 'leader' of the Ohio Unorganized Militia. This is not true. The Ohio Unorganized Militia does not have a state leader, either now or prior to J.J.'s resignation. We have always organized ourselves at the county level and maintained an effective network of communications between county contacts at our monthly, state-wide meetings . . . Period. Although J.J. had at one time chaired these meetings, his participation consistently decreased as

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Helen Reed - Johnson • Editor, E Pluribus Unum Newsletter

U.S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS VIOLENT ANTI-GOVERNMENT GROUPS CONFRONTATIONS & TACTICS

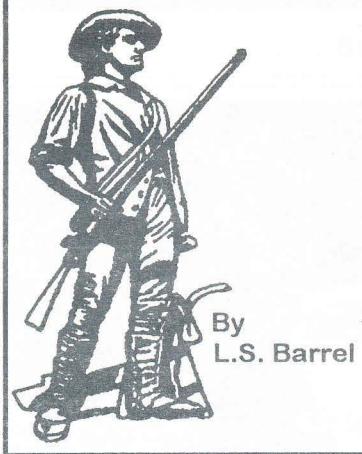


BRIEFING
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MARCH 1996

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By
L.S. Barrel

Precious Metals: Investing in Steel & Lead

I just finished a series of articles on buying a basic firearms battery on a budget and it occurred to me that a follow-up article was necessary in regards to purchasing certain calibers of ammunition and guns in those calibers.

Shotgun Gauges: Only 12 and 20 gauges make enough sense to justify having firearms in these calibers. These two gauges are the most common available, they are on sale most of the time, year-round, at all of your gun stores and at your discount stores as well.

Rifle Calibers: The first calibers that I would consider are the military's. .22 Long Rifle is cheap and effective out to 100 yards. You should pick up as much of this as possible. \$100.00 will buy you almost 5,000 rounds, which will all fit into a GI .50 caliber ammo can. The U.S. military rifle cartridges will almost always be available on the civilian market. The first U.S. Army rifle cartridge that was adopted in 1872 is still available at your local K-Mart store - .45 - .70. The .223 has an effective range of 300 yards for hunting small to medium sized game. The .308 has an effective range of almost 600 yards for medium to large sized game. It virtually duplicates the performance of the next cartridge, .30-06, at up to 600 yards for less than half the cost of the .30-06 ammo. The .30-06 cartridge can be used for hunting almost anything on the North American continent.

Normally, I would also suggest that you seriously consider any cartridge that has become popular with the police departments, but in this case, the choice of the police is identical to the choice of the U.S. military.

The foreign rifle cartridges are not always available, and if you want ammunition year-round, it is usually to your advantage to buy it in quantity, if at all possible. 7.62x39mm is an excellent example of the price savings if you are willing to buy in case lots. The .303 British, German 8x57mm and the Russian 7.62x54R cartridges are usually available, but sometimes there is none to be had until the next shipment comes into the country. My advice here is, when you find a manufacturing lot of these calibers, that your rifle shoots well, buy all of that lot that you can afford to in preparation for the day that the ammo might not be available when you need to buy it.

Pistol Calibers: As with the rifle calibers, I would only consider calibers that the police or the military have adopted for their own use. .22 Long Rifle is the first cartridge that I would acquire in quantity. The .38 Special, .357 Magnum, 9mm, .45 ACP, and the .40 S&W calibers are all commonly used by either the police or the military, so they are available all over this country and are fairly affordable. There are other more powerful handgun cartridges on the market, but they are more difficult to learn to shoot well, or they have greatly increased costs. While I love the .41 Magnum cartridge, I would not recommend it to anyone who is not into reloading their own shells due to the high cost of the hard to find factory ammunition.

NOTE: This was based strictly on the ready availability of ammunition off of the shelf at your local gun store, discount store, or local gun show. If a ban or other catastrophic event occurs, will you be able to feed your firearms during the time it takes for the distribution channels to re-establish themselves? I would suggest that you acquire enough ammo now, while you can still get it, to tide you through. Federal studies indicate that the average gun owner has fewer than 200 rounds of ammunition for ALL his/her firearms (excluding .22 rimfire ammunition). **WHERE ARE YOU ?!?**

Night Vision - An Overview

Now that we're able to buy imported night vision equipment at reasonable prices, it would be nice to have a guide so that we don't buy too much or too little of the gear that we want. What follows is a brief explanation of the gear and some of the differences between the U.S. and the Russian equipment.

The earliest night vision gear was the Infrared (IR) Metascopes, as used during WWII and the Korean conflicts. IR gear is considered to be an "ACTIVE" night vision system. This means that to be of much use beyond 35 yards, you need an "active" light source, such as a floodlight, that emits light in the Infrared spectrum (not visible to the human eye). As a result of the light source and its power pack, IR gear tends to be bulky. IR equipment is not generally affected by visible light and within its range limitations of 200 - 300 yards, depending on the light source, it is an excellent choice of night vision gear for an urban area.

CAUTION: An IR light source that you're using can tell an opponent where you are located. It's like driving a car at night, using the headlights. Although the driver can only use the lights to see 300 yards of the road, somebody else can see those lights up to two or more miles away. Other IR equipment and most Starlight night vision equipment can spot IR light sources at a distance... Maybe not well enough to identify you, but certainly well enough to determine your approximate position.

Starlight night vision equipment was developed in an attempt to get away from the drawbacks of the IR gear, with its bulk, weight, and the light source. The early Starlight gear was fielded during the Vietnam conflict (ANPVS-2). Starlight works very much like your television, in that the actual work is being done inside an image tube. Starlight vision equipment is considered to be a "PASSIVE" night vision system, since it uses available light and requires no external light source. The optical end of the Starlight scope transmits the available light to the image intensifier tube, which then electronically amplifies the light and then sends the amplified light to the viewing screen end of the tube that you're looking at. There are two drawbacks with this system:

- (1) No light - No image
- (2) Too much light and the unit burns itself out

The explanation I have given of how the Starlight system works is a gross over-simplification of what's going on. If you want the details, please consult you local rocket scientist.

Starlight gear can operate in the Infrared light spectrum as well as with ambient light. The early Starlight gear (U.S.) operated by amplifying the light from 25,000X to 45,000X. The early, first generation U.S. gear was designed for the boondocks and did not have circuitry to prevent an overload of light from burning out the image tube, not to mention the user's eyeball. It was also fairly bulky, compared to the later stuff, but generally had very good optics.

The later U.S., second generation Starlight gear (ANPVS-4), had improved the image tubes' light amplification abilities to 50,000X to 80,000X and reduced the size of the scopes by using catadioptic lenses, but the optical clarity surrerred as the useable ranges increased and rendered a very grainy picture as compared with the first generation. Also the later gear incorporated Automatic Brightness Control (ABC) circuitry to prevent light overload damage from destroying the image tubes and injuring the user.

Much of the earlier U.S. first generation Starlight gear was upgraded with ABC circuitry during the rebuild process. The current U.S., third generation equipment is continuing the trend towards smaller, lighter, and more robust designs, with even higher light amplification of 85,000X to 125,000X and beyond. Fortunately, the latest gear is also addressing the grainy image problem as well by enhancing the optical portion of the scope within the size and weight limitations (LITTON Industries M-856 scope).

WARNING: My comment about Starlight night vision gear being like your television set was deadly serious. All televisions sold in the United States use leaded glass in their picture tubes. This is to reduce your exposure to the Gamma and X-ray radiation generated by the image tubes. All U.S. Government Issue Starlight gear uses leaded glass for the image tubes AND all the optical lenses between the image tube and the user's eys. The imported gear many or may not use leaded glass...I don't know. As it is highly unlikely that you would constantly use Starlight night vision gear, the risks of exposure from the Imported gear can be minimized.

Now to address some of the problems you encounter when trying to shop for and compare the various devices on the market:

- There are no internationally recognized standards for measuring light amplification. The U.S. military has their own standard and it isn't the same as the Russian standard.
- When you start talking about the "generation" of the night vision gear, you'd better know who's yardstick you're using.

* NOTE * The U.S. does not generally rate IR systems for light amplification, however the Russian 1st generation equipment tends to be rated from 0X to 20,000X. Also, due to differences in the measurement standards, the Russian light amplification tends to be lower than the U.S. equipment of the same generation level. On the plus side, the optical clarity of the Russian gear tends to be exceptional for the cost of the stuff.

As you've noticed from the above chart, the Russian night vision gear is always one number higher than the equivalent in U.S. development terms. To the best of my knowledge, Russia has no equivalent to the state-of-the-art U.S. 3rd generation night vision equipment.

NIGHT VISION GOGGLES:

If you're considering buying a pair, PLEASE talk to someone who used them in the military. They're nice to have ... if you understand their drawbacks. For instance, you can only focus them at one distance. If you've got them set for 50 yards, you probably won't even see the 4" tree limb, 8' away ... that you're about ready to walk into.

THERMAL VISION EQUIPMENT:

You've been watching too many movies, pal. Thermal identifies heat sources only, it won't tell you much more than that. A 200 lb. bolder at 100° F in the early evening, looks the same as a man, but by dawn, when the rock has cooled down to 70° F, it is a whole different thing. Thermal gear at present is very bulky, extremely expensive, and mostly found on big weapons, like anti-tank. The British made a design breakthrough about a decade ago, but it immediately was NATO classified, so I don't think you'll be seeing it anytime soon on the commercial market.

I have specifically avoided mentioning any of the Russian made night vision equipment by name or by model number since all of the importers are re-naming what they are bringing into the U.S. Also, I have no way of knowing what is available in your area. Please get data sheets from the sellers of the equipment so you can determine if the gear does what you want it to and see if it falls within your budget.

Author's Note: I happen to personally like a Russian Starlight weapon scope, called the PON 3X78 WITH the IR illuminator. The useful range as a starlight scope is 500 meters. In the total abscence of light, the IR illuminator will give a useful range of 75 meters. It uses Weaver style scope mounts, which are the most common type in the U.S. It will run continuously on a set of AA bateries for 15 hours. It is an excellent choice for an urban starlight scope and costs less than \$800.00 •

TYPE OF VISION GEAR	LIGHT AMPLIFICATION	U.S. TIME FRAME	GENERATION LEVEL	
			U.S.	RUSSIAN
INFRARED	* SEE NOTE *	WW II & KOREA	0	1ST
EARLY STARLIGHT (ANPVS-2)	25,000X - 45,000X	EARLY VIETNAM	1ST	2ND
LATER STARLIGHT (ANPVS-4)	45,000X - 80,000X	LATER VIETNAM	2ND	3RD
CURRENT STARLIGHT (LITTON M-856)	80,000X - 125,000X	DESERT STORM	3RD	N/A

Because this is a copy of an official U.S. Treasury Department document, I have retyped it exactly as the original. All typos and punctuation errors are as they appear in the original. Seems to be indicative of the level of competency roaming through our "Halls of Justice". Interesting spin put on Chaplin Hill and the Parma siege. Not quite the way I remember them happening, but I'm sure the other accounts are correct ... yeah, right!

VIOLENT ANTI GOVERNMENT GROUPS, TACTICS & CONFRONTATIONS

10/95

9/94 A white supremacist with militia leanings, shot and wounded Missouri state trooper as he sat in his living room watching TV. The alleged motive was determined to be the trooper's June 1994 arrest of a white supremacist.

11/12/94 Three members of the Michigan Militia were arrested by local police for being in possession of seven firearms and a large quantity of Black Talon and armor-piercing ammunition. Also found in their possession were night vision equipment, web gear, survival knives, "ninja" masks, and camouflage face paint. The three members failed to appear for trial. The Fowlerville Police Department, Hillsdale County Sheriff's Office and Michigan State Police were involved in a high speed chase with two of the fugitives (and a third militia member.)

The officers observed them changing into military camouflage uniforms in the vehicle. The passenger also placed body armor over the rear of the driver's seat. The pursuit ended with the suspects losing control of the vehicle and driving into a lake. Two individuals were arrested and third was last seen swimming towards the middle of the lake. Both individuals were wearing concealed pistols, under their jackets in shoulder holsters. Three additional weapons were located in the front seat of the vehicle and loaded in both magazine and chamber with a variety of armor-piercing and Black Talon ammunition.

After failing to locate the third suspect, contact was made with his local militia commander, (who lived a quarter of a mile from the scene.) Although he didn't have any information on the suspect, he did indicate that when he and his wife heard the "sirens and assumed that the Fed's were after them, so we cammo'd up and called in all the militia.")

11/94 Nashville Metro police stopped Jack Jolie on suspicion of drunk driving. When the officers tried to handcuff him Jolie shot both officers with his handgun that was strapped to his stomach. One of the officers shot and killed Jolie. It is not known if he was a militia member but was described as "awaiting ..an inevitable attack by the forces of the one world government". When police searched his residence they found 29 assault rifles and conversion manuals to retool semi autos to fully automatic.

2/95 Idaho National Guard training flight of helicopters prompted an Idaho militia member to call out the militia. Within minutes, 20-30 members were at his farm. This individual swears will never be taken alive, (There is no law enforcement interest in this individual.)

2/1/95 A Michigan Militia member (third in command of the general staff, 4th Division,) was being interviewed by Secret Service for alleged threat against the president. ATF was later told that militia members were waiting in the bushes while the member was being interviewed. They claim they would have shot the Secret Service agents if they tried to arrest the member.

2/28/95 A Ripley County, Indiana man was scheduled for a custody hearing. Previous contact with him disclosed that he had militia leanings. Fearing a confrontation, the judge requested the Indiana State Police to stand by in the event of trouble. They set up a perimeter surrounding the individual's property. Militia members travelled through the woods to Adam's residence to provide assistance. The judge canceled the hearing, as Linda Thompson was allegedly able to negotiate a settlement between the parties.

3/3/95 John Trochmann, leader of the Militia of Montana (MOM), and seven Freemen, were arrested on March 3, 1995, by the Musselshell County, Montana Sheriff's office. The arrests stem from two Freemen attempting to file court documents relating to the seized property of a fellow Freeman. Deputies recovered revolvers, semiautomatic handguns, six assault rifles, radio equipment, thousands of rounds of ammunition, and handcuffs from the individuals.

3/3/95 U.S. Fish and Wildlife agents were alerted to a possible militia call-out when they were attempting to execute a Federal search warrant on the property of a Salmon, Idaho, resident. The warrant was obtained due to the resident's shooting of a grey wolf that he claimed had killed his calf. The grey wolves were reintroduced to their native habitat in January 1995. Forensic tests concluded that the calf was not killed by the wolf.

The agents were met at the property by the owner and the local sheriff, who ordered them to leave when the agents could not produce a copy of the affidavit. The agents declined, and the sheriff and property owner left. The agents were subsequently informed by a concerned citizen that the two had left to call the militia. The agents then departed the area.

4/95 A traffic stop of a Ravalli County, Montana resident led to an armed standoff between local law enforcement and militia members. The resident, who was being stopped for expired license plates, drove to her father's house. When the officers arrived to arrest her they were met with seven armed men who said they would kill the officers.

4/25/95 The Nashville PD requested ATF's assistance in reference to explosive devices, explosive materials, ammunition, firearms at the residence of a militia member. The police had originally responded to a domestic disturbance report. The member and his brother are both allegedly members of the militias. They were drilling holes in the pipebombs and discussed kidnapping Les Jamicon, a radio talk show host and John Seigenthalers, owner of the Tennessean/Banner newspaper. They had enough material to make 12 pipe bombs. A book on how to make Semtex was found and substance believed to be Semtex. Also recovered were 3 firearms, an SKS a Winchester rifle, and a handgun. The rifle was reported stolen. Both members are convicted felons. Federal charges are pending and state charges have been filed for reckless endangerment and possession of explosive material.

The two were subsequently released on bond. On April 30, 1995, ATF Tyler office was notified by the Texarkana PD the two fugitives had been arrested Texarkana. ATF agents and an FBI agent went to interview the two. Both were arrested on May 1, 1995. In the crowd observing the proceedings, agents observed two white males wearing bullet proof vests. They were allegedly militia members.

6/23/95 ATF agents were attempting to execute a consent search on a Parma, Ohio, residence for Title II weapons. The resident, who was suspected of possessing Title II weapons, denied agents entry and, unknown to the agents, left the scene. A search warrant was subsequently obtained. Because they believed the individual to still be inside, agents and Parma Police Department officers, set up an inner perimeter and evacuated the immediate area. Police learned of approximately ten alleged members of the Ohio militia walking in the suspect's neighborhood and communicating with each other using citizen band radios. Despite reports that two members were armed, no weapons were observed by officers. Additionally, the Ohio militia contacted ATF and advised they would be monitoring the situation. Also, a member of the Michigan militia called the Parma Police Department and offered to negotiate between police and the suspect, if needed.

6/28/95 Michael Hill, a known member of the Ohio Unorganized Militia, residing in Canton, was returning home from a militia meeting near Columbus when he was stopped by Frazeysburg police officers. Hill was stopped because he did not possess a valid license tag on his vehicle. The car displayed a homemade plate reading "Militia Member." Hill advised the police that he was not required to have license plate and a chase ensued. Officers were finally able to stop his vehicle. Hill reportedly exited the car with a firearm. He was shot and killed by one of the officers. This officer has since received death threats from other members of the organization.

7/11/95 ATF Special Agents assisted by USAF OSI agents and El Dorado Co., California, Sheriff's Deputies, executed a federal search warrant for machineguns at the residence of a member of the Unorganized Militia of El Dorado County. At the time of the warrant, the militia member and his adult son were at the residence armed. Both were disarmed without incident. Pursuant to the search agents located and retained a Thompson .45 caliber sub-machinegun, a .45 M "grease gun", a .38 cal Pen hun, on Mauser Broom Handle pistol, and a Remington .32 caliber pistol. Also recovered were 60 lbs of black powder and smokeless powder, cannon fuse, 10 feet detcord, 2 electric blasting caps, and numerous books on the manufacture of explosives. Documents were also found that identified the suspect as a member of the Unorganized Militia of El Dorado County. It should be noted that the defendants had laser sights on every gun, pointed out the windows.

7/18/95 Fugitive George Sellner, Condon, Mt. was arrested by local authorities at his residence. Upon hearing the authorities Sellner shot at them and they returned fire, wounding Sellner. Sellner had shot a deputy in 1992. Also arrested were Sellner's wife and his two sons-in-law. Also recovered at the residence were 30 firearms, a pipe bomb and a tube of dynamite gel.

7/28/95 A militia adherent and tax protester, residing in Tyler, TX was arrested on ATF charges. He strongly expressed the desire to blow up IRS buildings in Austin, Texas, Memphis, Tennessee, Kansas City, and Cincinnati and Cleveland, Ohio. He had map on the wall in his house with these cities highlighted. This individual had purchased a machinegun and other firearms without filling out the paperwork. It should be noted that during the course of the investigation, no other individuals were identified as having direct involvement with this individual in his bomb plot.

8/4/95 Jeff Randall co-leader Gadsden Minutemen prepared for a standoff with police due to agents with the

Office of Inspector General wanting to subpoena him for the Good Ol's Boys video.

10/95 According to media reporting, journalists attempting to interview "Freemen" in Garfield County, Montana, were stopped by armed individuals in two incidents. During one incident, an ABC news crew had approximately \$66,000 in video equipment taken from them when they tried to interview the Freemen at one of the member's cabin. The second incident involved a foreign journalist who attempted to interview the same "Freemen", at the same location. As the journalist drove up, he reported that six men exited the building, heading in various directions, while two children ages 12 and 16 went to the car and sat at the wheel as if they were preparing to escape. All the men were armed. Shots were fired in the air as a warning to the journalist.

Weapons

Militia members have possessed a wide range of firearms. The following list represents the types of weapons acquired and/or possessed by members from March, 1994 to the present.

- M-203 and 40 mm grenade launchers and a 37 mm launcher;
- semi-automatic rifles converted to fire fully automatic; to include a MAK 90 Sporter rifle, SKS(s), and .22 caliber rifles;
- assault weapons, including AR-15, Mini-14, SKS 7.62, H&K .308 calibers, M-1, and M-2 carbines;
- .22, .45, calibers and 9mm pistols;
- .38 caliber "pen gun";
- .357 revolvers;
- sawed off, 12 gauge shotguns;
- M3 semi-automatic "grease gun";
- various parts kits to convert semi-automatic rifles to fire fully automatic;
- silencers;
- large quantities of ammunition, including Black Talon and armor piercing

Militia members have also been known to possess explosives, grenades, destructive devices, ballistic vests and knives.

CLOSED MILITIA INVESTIGATIONS, 12/95

THE PATRIOTS - Kenneth Zesk, Phoenix, AZ 93420 95 0021G

Sources indicate the subject was in possession of various destructive devices. Zesk and others belong to a group referred to as the Patriots, described as an unorganized militia. Members and sympathizers reportedly include various local citizens as well as some unidentified national guardsmen and local police. It is believed that the group is planning an incident that will focus public attention on their views. The destruction of a communications facility, by use of explosives has allegedly been discussed by the group.

Confidential sources state they have recently seen on Zesk's property, a WWII style mortar tube, mortar rounds, an RPG, several feet of detonating cord, pineapple grenades, and an M-1 rifle bearing a grenade launcher. Also, his property is allegedly booby trapped with explosives.

To date, the investigation has resulted in the purchase of 15 grenades. Four grenades have been tested by an ATF Explosives Enforcement Officer and were found to be booby trap (no-delay) live grenades. In March Zesk described how he made various explosive devices (ammonium nitrate, coffee can, blasting cap etc) **OPEN**

DEFENDERS OF FREEDOM - Related to Unorganized Militia, Dave Bartel, Cincinnati, Ohio, 33520 95 00305
FFL offered to convert SKS to full auto. Terry French another FFL is also selling Firearms to militia without paper. Due to budgetary constraint put on hold.

Michigan Militia, Douglas Lay, Lapeer, MI, 33620 95 0044P

Opened and closed, state charges possession of a machinegun and sawed off rifle.

NORTH DAKOTA MILITIA, Randal Peterson, Fargo, N Dakota, 33410 95 0029b

Peterson had a conversation with source, that they were going to shoot IRS and ATF employees. Source takes Lithium.
CLOSED

North Georgia Militia, Robert Ball, Atlanta, Ga 13399 95 0033

Ball is a mechanic at a car dealership. Alleged to be converting firearms to fire full auto & manufacturing silencer, allegedly for Wilson, associated with Harvey Wilson, who may be involved with North Georgia Militia. Wilson has connections to Alabama. Wilson frequents residence that is surrounded by a fence with barbed wire, not visible from road. **closed**

Great American Party, Kermit Maass, San Antonio, TX, 53170 95 0014z

During December 1994 Maass made a vague threat against the President. He indicated that he was a member of a militia and wanted to purchase an explosive device. In jail, closed

VICTORIA TX AREA, Mitchell Walters, Victoria, TX, 53125 95 0015B

A source discloses that Walters converted an AR-15 to fire a fully automatic. It was supposedly turned over to Trey Ganem, and Ganem apparently bought it from Kenneth Eller. The SEAR was allegedly then lost at Ganem's house. It is possible, but not confirmed that Walters is involved with militia activity in the Victoria area. There is no information to point to Eller's involvement but several of his clients may be involved.

Texas Constitutional Militia, Thomas Wayne Baker, Plano, TX., 53223 95 0063

Source information reveals that Baker is dealing in firearms without paperwork to members of the North Constitutional Militia. Baker was an FFL but returned his license in 1993. On July 19, 1995, S/A Kelllett Inspector Skinner and S/A Joe Patterson interviewed Baker. He was on the phone when they entered and said to the caller "They're here, Ralph, got to go." Ralph called a few minutes later to see if Baker needed help. Upon leaving there were two men in Baker's outer office. It is believed the two men and other members would have intervened if they felt it was necessary.

Michigan Militia, FBI investigation

On Feb. 10, 1995, the FBI learned that members of the 4th Div, 6th brigade, Oakland County were planning to assault the National Guard Armory at Camp Grayling, during a two-week period starting 2/22/95. Their motivation appears to be based on observation of Russian armored vehicles. Individuals involved are Kevin Shane and Richard Binkley, and Pasquale Dipofi. Shane also threatened the President and was interviewed on 2/1/95. A CI stated militia members were waiting in the bushes for Shane & would kill SS agents if they tried to arrest him.

Militia minded individual - John silvia, Rocky Point, NC, 13575 95 0019N

Silvia requested a source to convert his Ruger 1/22 carbine to fully auto also provided instructions. Silvia is a member of an unidentified paramilitary organization. He operates a gun shop and distributes anti-ATF literature. Silvia also asked CI to make a silencer. Closed

Militia minded individual, Boyd Miller, dba Outpost Gun & Pawn, St. Albans, WV, 33760 95 0036W

Oklahoma Unorganized Militia, Ross Hullet, Eufala, OK, no I.N. yet

Hullett and his wife have vowed never to pay taxes again. He is providing Federal badges to his associates for the purpose of raiding federal employees and to steal supplies for their cause. He claims they are stockpiling firearms and ammunition and are being provided silencers by one of the members.

Kentucky Riflemen, Campbellsville Cell, Campbellsville, KY, 33715 95 0038X

Potential violent acts by cell of the KRM, Campbellsville Cell of the Brooks Unit. Info from incarcerated individual on plans to assassinate Senator Mitch McConnell. CI failed polygraph, admitted he made it up.

Anti-govt, type, joe Shattuck, Carroll County, Tn., 13760 95 0070T

April 1995 consent search revealed 40 lb bag sulfur coated urea and 50 lb bag of ammonium nitrate, assortment of explosives components and anti-government literature. He will be charged on state violations.

Sovereign Citizens Movement Tucson, AZ, 93460 94 0020X

Source indicates that during an August meeting conversations related to firearms, machineguns and destructive devices. In September 1994, the source travelled to Crown King, Arizona with several members. At that time he observed two cases of ticked dynamite, det cord, blasting caps, military TNT, and assorted explosive components. As a gesture of goodwill one member gave the source three one-pound sticks of dynamite, 1/4 of military TNT, 1/3 stick of ammonium nitrate, and 3 ounces nitro methane, one electric blasting cap, 4 ft. spitter cord and 6 millisecond delay connectors. Members were going to make Crown King a sovereign township. Closed

Robert Berry, Kelso, Washington, 93360 95 0040D

A maid found a pistol in a Motel 6, when the two individuals, Robert Berry, and Charles Barbee came back they were arrested by police for carry a concealed weapon. The Kelso PD executed a search warrant on a Suburban with Idaho plates, found a revolver, a silencer, and two apparent incendiary devices. They also had an electronic notepad and other handwritten material linking them to extremist groups around the country. No latent prints were found on the silencer or the device. The AUSA decline to prosecute Berry, although a convicted felon.

Militia Minded individual, Albert Viar, Quincy, IL, 33150 95 0043F

ATF's assistance was requested. State Police executed a search warrant on residence 10/8/94. Two devices were classified as 40mm grenade launcher, capable of firing 40mm self propelled grenades, also had SKS trigger assemblage that were altered allowing full automatic firing of any SKS rifles. Hall had explosives of various kinds, including nitro. Hall's Blaster's license expired 11/23/94.

51 items of evidence were taken into custody. Several documents and a book concerning the manufacture of explosives, explosive bullets and the rearming of a LAW missile. A pistol magazine containing possible finished explosive bullets and a LAW missile tube were among the items in custody.

A friend of Hall's who was assaulted by him said Hall was a member of Clarion Country Gun Club, whose president Morgan Jones was convicted on an ATF explosives charge. An inner circle of this group is anti gun control. They are converting guns to defend their rights against federal agents. On the weekend of his arrest he was to travel to Knob Hill, Ky for a machine gun shoot. Allegedly Hall was to meet with someone who had ordered 50 of his self propelled grenades. **OPEN**

Charles Ray Polk, Tyler, Tx 53250 95 0032A

Concerned citizen stated Polk wants C-4, and machineguns which he planned to use in the assassination of 4 police officers and a judge., also wants to shoot up the IRS office. Polk has purchased 150 firearms. Polk stated to U/C he was a armorer for group. Said in July a major offensive would be launched. Said he would have 25,000 by May 11. part of a 150 million account

Militia minded individual, John Dunmire, Boulder City, NV 93217 95 0038U

LVPD contacted ATF Las Vegas concerning individual with shrapnel wounds in hospital. John Dunmire works for Los Angeles Water & Power, at the Hoover Dam, NV. Dunmire also delivers newspapers for the Spotlight. He admitted making "torpedoes" for July 4. The devices exploded while he was driving his car. ATF recovered bomb debris from car. He also possessed numerous documents pertaining to the militia and "independent Americans."

Alleged possession of explosives, has expressed interest in blowing up the Western Catholic Union Building. Interview with original complainant disclosed he may have overreacted, interview with Viar disclosed he had no explosives no desire to blow up any buildings. S/A's believe him to be telling the truth.

Tri-State Militia, Mike Bridges, Rapid City, SD 33460 95 0037Y
apparently active again, new source

NEVADA VOLUNTEERS, John Brinar, Las Vegas, NV, 93217 95 0007K

A member of this group has alleged ties to the Aryan Nations, skinheads, and is a supporter of the U.S. Special Forces National Militia. Members of this group are suspected of Federal firearms violations and may have connections with militias in other states. Referred to group he is associated with as "Patriots" ATF is not currently conducting an investigation relative to the suspects in this case in Southern Nevada. A case report is being written for f/a violations against Brinar.

Ohio Militia, Andrew Starr, Cleveland/Parma, OH, 33511 95 0085Y

Starr admitted that he and Mathew Stedman conspired to manufacture Title II firearms to include 3 sten guns and silencers. Agents surveiled Stedman residence while other got a search warrant. Agents saw Stedman enter his house, and knocked on the door. Stedman said he'd have to tie up his dogs. It later became apparent that Stedman was not coming out. After receiving the search warrant they set up a command post at a neighbor's residence. The next morning they made a stealth entry and found no one home. This is where members of the Ohio militia were seen walking the neighborhood. Also the Michigan militia called the Parma Ohio PD and offered to negotiate. The ATF office received a call advising them they had better not mess up.

Starr also had info that a Cleveland Police Officer allegedly had silencers. Starr was previous subject of ATF investigation.

G&L INDUSTRIES, Gadsden, AL, 13120 95 0010S

Possible manufacture of pipebombs, Jeff Randall. **OPEN**

It is anticipated that Mike Kemp will be charged with possession of a silencer.

MILITIA TYPE GROUP - MARVIN HALL, Clarion, PA, 63462 95 005K

The State Police responded to Hall's residence due to a complaint of an assault and that he had many weapons and threatened to shoot the individual. When the SP arrived they heard shot. They subsequently called the West. Pennsylvania Special Emergency Response Team. Hall then attempted to leave by car. They shot out his tires and fired tear gas through a side window. They found evidence of explosives throughout the house.

That's all folks I had a hard time trying to figure out what the heck they were lying about with all the typos. Correcting their errors in spelling, punctuation, and capitalization would, however, have made this doozie of a report less than authentic.

— HRJ —


"A tiny chip implanted inside the human body to send and receive radio messages, long a popular delusion among paranoids, is likely to be marketed as a consumer item early in the next century."

CHICAGO TRIBUNE - May 7, 1996

(... Continued from page 1 ...)

he began focusing his attentions beyond the 'borders' of Ohio.

The bottom line is this: **No one person is irreplaceable.** If the success or failure of an organization hinges upon the active participation of select individuals, that organization will be short-lived indeed. Every active member of the Ohio Unorganized Militia is equally important. It must remain this way lest we become as sheep ... led to the slaughter.

As for the integrity, unity, and strength of the Ohio Unorganized Militia, nothing has changed. We have a responsibility to the people of Ohio ... it will be fulfilled.

While this has been an emotionally devastating time for my family, myself, and for so many of J.J.'s friends and supporters, we cannot and will not allow ourselves to be deterred from our Constitutional Duties to Ohio or to the Republic.

If you live in Ohio and are interested in actively participating in the Ohio Unorganized Militia but do not have a contact, please call our office, drop a line to our P.O. Box, or send an e-mail request to aplurib@megalinx.net. We'll make every effort to put you in contact with an established group in or near your area.

We've got a job to do ... let's do it!

Regarding E Pluribus Unum:

Much has changed at EPU Central over the past several weeks. If you attempted to call our office number or send us a fax, you were most likely greeted by a computerized voice telling you the number you reached had been disconnected.

When J.J. decided to relocate to Georgia, I was left with a \$1,300.00 phone bill and no possible way to pay it. Consequently, the service was disconnected. I also was left with no cash, no inventory, and no safe transportation.

I was forced to shut down our Columbus operation and relocate to Stockport, Ohio. I praise Almighty God for the goodness of Betty, my adopted Mom, who has welcomed my three children and myself into her home. Had it not been for Betty's selfless love, E Pluribus Unum would never have reorganized as quickly or as smoothly as it has.

The magnitude of God's love for his kids never ceases to amaze me. When I could see nothing but despair, His Plan for my life was already unfolding.

I've often heard that as one door closes another one opens. My door opened to find me living on the most glorious, old farm I have ever seen. Not one of my needs has gone unmet. A wonderful group of guys from EPU have run my new phone lines and completed some necessary electrical work in my new office.

The God forsaken vehicle I was left with, however, is beyond repair. My mechanic advised me not to even attempt to drive it home, as the rear shock and spring had broken through the floorboard of the van and were rubbing against the gas tank. The friction could have breeched the tank at any time and caused it to explode. As of this writing I still have no transportation, **But Praise God ... I didn't go up in smoke either!**

My children and I have private living quarters and from my office windows, I often lose myself to the panorama of God's handiwork. Endless rolling hills adorned with lush greenery overlook the winding Muskingum River as their breathtaking beauty ministers to my soul. I awake to the sounds of cows calling their younguns in for breakfast and drift off to sleep to the distant honking of geese on a nearby pond. One of the barn cats has had the most precious litter of kittens and they are being kept company by the rabbits that the kids and I set up out there in hutches. God has been so very good to us!

I apologize to all of you who have been patiently awaiting your long overdue newsletters. Anyone who subscribed after March of 1996 and prior to May of 1996, will have their expiration

date extended by two months. It was simply not possible for me to produce a newsletter while my life was in a constant state of emotional flux.

Time, prayer, and perspective have an uncanny way of bringing about needed change in our lives, and from where I'm sitting right now, life in general is looking better with each passing day. I'm excited about all the possibilities in front of me, and am once again able to focus my attention on gathering and disseminating items of importance ... that is when I'm not lost to the beauty and romance of this grand old farm!

E Pluribus Unum is up and running once more, and our new phone numbers are finally operational. Since we are in a precarious financial position, however, please accept my apologies in advance for having to return all long-distance calls collect. Hopefully this will change as we regroup ... time will tell. Here is our new contact information:

OFFICE: 614-559-3468

FAX: 614-559-3469

The new mailing address is:

E Pluribus Unum

P.O. Box 477

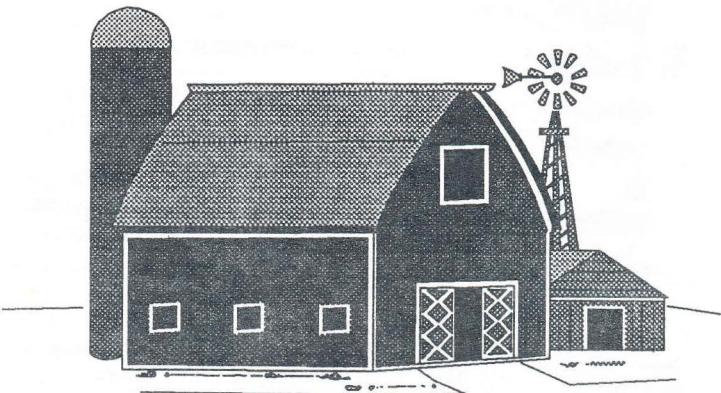
Stockport, Ohio 43787-0477

No mail should be sent to the Columbus address as it has been closed out and forwarded to the Stockport address.

Since there is no local internet access available out here in the boonies, I will be changing to a commercial provider soon. I'll publish the new information on the internet and in the newsletter when that change takes effect.

Until next month, I love you all dearly and pray we remain ever vigilant to our Righteous goal of restoring the Republic!

**In His Service,
Helen Reed - Johnson**



Hope to have a 'real' photograph of the farm for next month's issue ... until then, you'll have to use your imagination.

Survivalist's Corner

This information is for long term survival in the event of economic or natural disaster, even long-term unemployment. Hopefully you will find this information beneficial, or at least interesting. Please feel free to redistribute this information.

Individual security enhances group security

To me this is like fire insurance for the house, I sure don't want or intend to use it, but what if one has a fire and no insurance....

And I don't want to be without a job with nothing to eat. And like fire insurance if it never gets used so much the better, it is not that much money, and I sleep like a baby.

What I suggest is storing food and junk silver coins. I have done some research and have had practical experience with long term food storage. It can be done very inexpensively.

CONTAINERS

What has evolved in my house is storage of grains and legumes in frosting buckets that are available from local donut shops or grocery store bakeries or delicatessens. Obtain buckets in 1 to 5 gallon sizes. Avoid pickle buckets from Mickey D's, unless you like the smell and taste of pickles.

Two or three litre soft drink bottles also work well if dried out properly. Filled bottles can be put in the freezer overnight to kill bugs. One advantage is that the bottles are small, so if one gets an infestation, it doesn't need to spoil a large amount of food. And they are easily available, airtight and cheap.

Plastic bag storage in garbage cans is not good. The bags -- unless specifically food storage bags -- have additives that will leach into the food. And the loose-fitting bag tops and can lids offer little protection against insects.

CONTENTS

As for the contents, we store mostly grains. Whole grains keep much better than cracked grains or flour.

We buy the grain from the local food co-op for around @25.00 a hundred pounds. However, we try to support the local farmer whenever possible.

Grain purchased directly from farmers and farm co-ops will be contaminated with small stones, dirt, insects, et cetera, and will have to be cleaned by hand before grinding.

Grain bought through food co-ops will have been cleaned, thus cost more, but will save you considerable preparation time.

It happens that in this area, the Midwest, what is grown mostly is corn, soft wheat, and soy beans. More useful is hard wheat, oats, corn, barley, popcorn, and varieties of beans.

Wheat varieties are:

- Hard wheat - Durum - Flour is used in the manufacture of Macaroni, Spaghetti, and similar pasta products.
- Winter & Spring hard wheats - Highest in protein and contain a high percentage of Gluten, and are used to make quality yeast breads, hard rolls, and fine cakes.
- White - soft wheat - Flour is preferred for pie crust, flat breads, biscuits, cakes, pastries, crackers, noodles, & breakfast foods.

Some common bean varieties are:

Pinto Bean; Lima, Baby & Fordhook; Kidney; Navy; Black; Northern; Black-eyed; Butter; Blackeyed; Small white; Kidney; Cranberry Bean; Pink Bean; Small Red Bean; Pea Beans; Etc.

Other legumes are:

Green Split Peas; Garbanzo; Pearl Barley; Yellow Split Peas; Lentils; Carob; Cowpea; Chickpeas; Etc.

FILLING CONTAINERS

So now you have the buckets, and they are sparkling clean, and the grain is in hand. There is one more thing when the wheat, or whatever, is put in the buckets; put a hunk of dry ice in with it (but not quite at the bottom) and put the lid on. The bucket will swell a little as the carbon dioxide leaks out. Only one ever blew the lid off for me & it wasn't very exciting, more of a pop.

The addition of dry ice offers several advantages, one is that if there are any bugs in the grain they are goners. Another advantage is that food keeps better in the absence of oxygen.

And for beans especially this is very important, because the proteins in beans will be oxidized by oxygen and then they won't ever cook.

Where does one get dry ice you may ask? Truck stops often have it. Check in the yellow pages. Usually what I do is get a bunch of buckets filled, then open them up and push a piece of dry ice about the size of a walnut down near the bottom.

For two litre bottles, I use a pencil-sized piece of dry ice about two inches long. Filled two litre bottles can be kept in a freezer instead of dry ice.

A little warning, use heavy gloves when handling dry ice, it can very easily blister your skin. And always work in a well ventilated area (one can be overcome with the gas).

Store the buckets at room temperature, and don't stack the buckets over four or five tall because the material is heavy and the bottom bucket can buckle.

AMOUNTS

Store one pound dry food per person per day minimum, in the ratio of two pounds grain to one pound beans. So, if one wants a years supply of food one needs say 250 pounds of grain and 120 pounds of beans per person.

This will cost approximately @70.00 for the grain and maybe another @70.00 for the beans; plus another few bucks in dry ice and buckets, and you have something to eat for @150.00 per person per year or so.

This grain is not gourmet and is not even a complete diet, but it will keep one alive. It is also assumed that one will supplement this diet with fresh or canned vegetables and fruits. These can also be provided for with a dehydrator, but that is another story entirely.

Of course, this stuff is available from a survival food place but it is horrendously expensive and they do basically the same thing but use cheaper nitrogen gas.

I try to store the food that has the greatest shelf life.

Survival food can be purchased at places often located in Utah because the Mormons believe in storing a years supply of

food. They also believe is storing a quantity of salt.

INDEFINITE SHELF LIFE	7-8 YEAR SHELF LIFE
Popcorn; White & Yellow	Flour, White
White Rice	Flour, Whole Wheat
Wheat; Soft & Hard	Cracked Wheat
Lentils, all types	Rolled Oats
Split Peas, all types	Cornmeal
Beans, all types	
Corn, Rye, Oats	3 YEAR SHELF LIFE
Barley, Millet	Brown Rice

GRINDING

A hand operated mill must be part of the deal. Grain can be ground with two rocks, but a hand mill is far more useful and expedient.

For around @130.00 a Bell hand powered grist mill #2 is available from the manufacturer in Ohio:

C. S. Bell Company
P. O. Box # 291
Tiffin, Ohio 44883
Phone (419) 448- 0791

Check health food stores and the adds in magazine like Mother Earth News for other grinders. Also one of those plastic bucket-opening tools is a good idea too obtain (around @10.00).

FINE FORAGING: MIDSUMMER by Nancy Bubel
(Country Journal / July/August 1991)

JULY

LINDEN FLOWERS (*Tilia spp.*)

In late June and early July, I sniff the air for the haunting perfume of blossoming linden trees. I gather and dry the small, cream-coloured, waxy-looking flowers to make an aromatic tea, an old European custom that should be more widely practised.

Linden trees are broadly distributed throughout the United States. I've seen European lindens planted as street trees in several cities, as wild roadside trees in West Virginia, as magnificent guardians of houses or barns on old farms and most memorably, as ancient specimen trees at Monticello, Thomas Jefferson's home.

The blossoms of the European linden (*T. europaea*) possess a more intense fragrance and therefore a better flavour than those of the smaller, nearly pyramidal (*T. americana*).

DAYLILIES (*Hemerocallis fulva*)

These bright flowers can put a vegetable on your table even if you never plant a seed. Their buds, and even the spent blossoms, are edible. Briefly steamed, they're good to eat in their own right, without needing any justification by comparison with familiar vegetables, although they are often compared to snap beans.

Daylily buds are ready around the middle of July. For several weeks they will steadily produce trumpet-shaped orange flowers above arching, flat, 2-to-3-foot leaves. Blossoming daylilies and the first garden picking of beans occur at about the same time.

If you can't keep up with the daylilies once the beans start producing, you can dry and store both the buds and the day-old flowers, as the Chinese do.

Widespread and easy to find when in bloom, daylilies grow on road sides, near fences, by old house foundations, and around meadows, in both sun and partial shade.

(Remember to always ask permission before picking any plants on private property.) They are strong-rooted perennials, so removing the flowers won't interfere with next year's bloom.

BLACKBERRIES (*Rubus Idaeus var. canadensis*)

RASPBERRIES (*R. Idaeus var. strigosus*)

BLACK RASPberries (*R. occidentalis*)

WINEBERRIES (*R. phoenicolasius*)

Bramble bushes ramble all over the land, producing perfectly delicious compound berries that are wonderful for fresh eating and for pies, jams, and cobblers.

All are borne on spiny bushes that hopscotch over rocky clearings and fringe the edges of mixed woods, their 6-foot long canes rooting at the tips in a thorny stitchery that can quickly cover favourable sites. Most of these berries ripen in July, with a few extending into August.

Blackberries and black raspberries, the most numerous of these wild delights, favour sunny or partly sunny places, as do the less common raspberries. Wineberry bushes, which produce a translucent, orange-red, tart/sweet berry, prefer shady and semi-shady sites.

Wineberry stems are covered with a reddish down, and the berries remain enclosed in a fuzzy calyx until they're ripe. Wineberries have a less intense flavour than raspberries or blackberries, but they're refreshingly juicy. They're good in a fruit cup or drizzled with honey and covered with milk.

BLUEBERRIES (*Vaccinium corymbosum*)

After picking lowbush blueberries from scraggly 18-inch high plants during the Maine summers of my childhood, I found the high-bush blueberries here in Pennsylvania offered a whole new world of picking.

Their larger berries in full clusters are much easier to gather. They have a wonderful wild, rich flavour that uniform, cultivated blueberries have never been able to match.

Blueberries are members of the heath family and, like their cousins the azaleas and rhododendrons, they like acid soil.

Lowbush species are found in sunny or semishady rocky or sandy clearings, often near pines and sweet ferns. My favourite patches in Maine were along the railroad right of way and in clearings in the woods where there had been a fire.

In New Jersey and Pennsylvania, I've found highbush blueberries growing in swampy places, near mountain streams, along the edge of sandy woods and in northern Pennsylvania, in highcountry meadows near mixed woods. I've picked gallons of blueberries in a swamp where the standing water was so deep I needed hip boots to stay dry.

Blueberries ripen in New Jersey about mid-July and in the northern Pennsylvania mountains in early August, so the picking season can be long for serious foragers who enjoy wild berries enough to travel for them.

It has been awhile since my family and I have managed to make visits to our favourite picking spots, but each year we talk about doing it.

More than any other wild food we gather, blueberries combine pleasure in the picking site, delight in the fruit (of course we eat as we pick), fond memories, family fun, adventure, and

(Continued on page 18)

Excellent Analysis of National Identification Card Proposals From: The Center for Democracy and Technology

The Senate is currently considering proposals to create a national database containing personally identifiable information on every individual in America. Recommendations to create a national "worker verification" data system are central components of 3 bills currently before the Subcommittee on Immigration of the Judiciary Committee. The bills are:

- ⇒ **S.269 - "Immigrant Control and Financial Responsibility Act of 1995"** Introduced on January 24, 1995, by Senator Simpson (R-WY), Chairman of the Subcommittee, was scheduled for mark-up on June 6th
- ⇒ **S. 580 - "Illegal Immigration Control and Enforcement Act of 1995"** Introduced on March 21, 1995, by Senator Feinstein
- ⇒ **S. 754 - "Immigration Enforcement Improvements Act of 1995"** Introduced on May 1, 1995, by Senators Kennedy, Simon and Boxer

The Center for Democracy and Technology is opposed to the creation of a computerized system to verify work eligibility. Such a system poses a substantial threat to privacy and is unlikely to accomplish the goal of eliminating the job market for undocumented immigrants.

Leading the opposition to the national identification system proposals is a coalition of organizations and individuals, including conservative/free market groups, representatives of the business community, civil rights organizations and civil liberties organizations. The loudest protest against the pending bills has been voiced by the conservative and libertarian communities.

In a speech at the Cato Institute, House Majority Leader Dick Armey stated, "I will fight it. . . Any system in which Americans would be forced to possess such a card, for any reason, is an abomination and wholly at odds with the American tradition of individual freedom."

The Center for Equal Opportunity and the Alexis de Tocqueville Institute are leading the conservative/libertarian outcry. Stuart Anderson, Policy Director at the Alexis de Tocqueville Institute spoke out against the proposals in a recent Washington Times editorial, "The federal government has never before held detailed information on all Americans in one consolidated place accessible to government officials and outside entities. . . The IRS, Bureau of Alcohol Tobacco and Firearms, computer hackers, even private organizations such as banks, could potentially access a national computer database."

IN AN ATTEMPT TO ADDRESS THE PROBLEM OF UNDOCUMENTED WORKERS, ESTIMATED TO COMPRIZE 1.5% OF THE TOTAL POPULATION, THE PROPOSALS CAST A BUREAUCRATIC NET AROUND 100% OF THE UNITED STATES POPULATION.

The coalition questions the logic of imposing a multi-billion dollar system of increased government bureaucracy upon the daily lives of Americans, at a time when less federal power and intrusion is the mantra of the day. As Anderson says, "The price of fake documents and acceptable Social Security numbers will likely increase, but there is no reason to believe the number of illegal immigrants working here will decrease." In this ill-conceived effort to address the problem of undocumented workers, every American worker will be forced to participate in an intrusive government system. This is truly an Orwellian nightmare.

Under the guise of reforming immigration policy the bills sponsors are asking Congress to authorize the creation of a broad worker verification registry that by design must contain information not just on illegal immigrants, but on every American and legal immigrant who desires to work. For the first time the federal government has created a detailed system of records on individuals that it intends to make accessible to the public. Rather than designing an effective system to manage immigration, these bills propose a national database that tramples on the civil rights and liberties of every American citizen and resident by subjecting each to unwanted and unnecessary invasions of privacy.

A NATIONAL WORKER VERIFICATION SYSTEM WILL NOT ACCOMPLISH ITS GOAL – ELIMINATING THE JOB MARKET FOR UNDOCUMENTED IMMIGRANTS – BUT IT WILL INCREASE DISCRIMINATION.

A worker verification system is an ineffective tool for curbing the job market for unauthorized workers, and is very likely to lead to increased discrimination and erode individual privacy. No matter what system or card is developed, the black market will continue to meet the demand for false documents. Employers who hire undocumented workers will continue to violate the law; they do so intentionally and are unlikely to use a verification system. Instead they will continue to hire undocumented workers, while law-abiding employers are subject to new and costly government regulation. During the pilot study of the Telephone Verification System the projected costs to employers, for equipment and administration, ran between \$1,075.00 and \$16,155.

THE PROPOSALS WILL LEAD TO THE CREATION OF AN ALL PURPOSE NATIONAL IDENTITY DOCUMENT.

In a "Roll Call" article on May 22, 1995, Senator Feinstein made her preference for a single fraud-resistant document clear. Feinstein stated, "I believe that a new, phone or machine-readable card that all job and benefits applicants would be required to present . . . deserves careful consideration. . . counterfeit-resistant cards that incorporate 'biometric' data are available and in use today . . . whether the card carries a magnetic strip on which the bearer's unique voice, retina pattern, or fingerprint is digitally encoded. . . it is clear to me that state-of-the-art . . . IDs can and must replace the dinosaur age documents now being used." Although the Senate proposals do not call for the creation of a document to verify identity, the very design of a vast system of

information makes the development of such a document inevitable. At a hearing held by the Subcommittee on Immigration on May 10, 1995, "Verification of Applicant Identity for Purposes of Employment and Public Assistance," it was quite clear that the creation of a national identity document is at the core of the "worker verification system" proposals.

The proposals will expand the treasure trove of information accessible to the unscrupulous individual who gets hold of another's SSN. The use of the SSN as the "worker verification identifier" will facilitate linkage between various systems of governmental and private sector records, making the inevitable temptation to use the data base for other purposes even stronger.

The proliferation of the Social Security Number, a number that by law was to be used exclusively within the social security system, offers a telling example of the **GOVERNMENT'S INABILITY AND UNWILLINGNESS TO LIMIT THE USES** to which such a massive system of identification and tracking can be put. The SSN was created for a limited purpose. Over the past fifty years its use by both the government and private sector has proliferated. The SSN has become a multi-use identifier that can be used to link information contained in public and private sector databases. The SSN is a key that unlocks vast storehouses of information collected on American citizens, such as credit, health, driving and banking records.

AMERICANS WILL BE WRONGLY DENIED JOBS DUE TO INACCURATE DATA.

According to a recent GAO report, over 65 million Americans change jobs or enter the workforce each year. Even if the system's error rate was reduced to 1% over 650,000 people would inaccurately be denied the right to work each year due to faulty data. Each Americans' ability to work will be dependent on the accuracy of data from the Social Security Administration and Immigration and Naturalization Service, both of which have been widely criticized for keeping inaccurate records. The INS recently admitted to losing 60,000 files of green-card applicants in California and is currently being sued by the American Civil Liberties Union. Current estimates reveal **ERROR RATES IN INS records as high as 30%**. The Commissioner of Social Security, testifying in 1991 stated, "over 60 percent (of the SSNs in use today) are based on the assertions a person made at the time he or she applied for a SSN." According to the testimony of Gilbert Fisher, Assistant Deputy Commissioner of SSA before the Subcommittee on May 10th, the cost of reissuing the 270 million cards necessary to address the problem of cards issued without proof of identity would cost between 3 and 6 billion dollars.

In fact, during a recent hearing it became apparent that a bottom line figure for the accuracy level to be reached prior to deploying the "worker verification system" has not been established or seriously considered. It seems that the supporters of the bills would move forward on the "worker verification system" with full knowledge that individuals will be unfairly denied employment and benefits due to inaccurate data. Senator Feinstein seems to be the least concerned with the loss of employment and benefits by eligible individuals. In a Roll Call article on May 22, 1995, Senator Feinstein advocated moving forward immediately without the "pilot" studies and information gathering included in the majority of proposals.

A WORKER REGISTRY WILL BE ABUSED TO DISCRIMINATE AND INVADE PRIVACY.

The ability of the SSA or other government agency to monitor and control access to and use of an information system that is available to both agency employees and all potential employers is dubious. A "worker verification system" or national identity document is prone to abuse by persons who use it to

selectively screen individuals whose appearance, surname or accent suggests they are foreign, or to screen such persons outside the employment context. The system or document will place a powerful weapon in the hands of those seeking to harass and discriminate.

In addition to unauthorized outside use of the system, the creation of a worker verification data system will subject individuals to invasions of privacy and discrimination from agency employees. Both the IRS and the SSA have recently been subject to criticism for their lack of control over agency employees who were both browsing through information for their own purposes, and making information available to outsiders for monetary compensation. The openness of the proposed worker verification system will make it more difficult to monitor and control the use of sensitive personal information and therefore subject individuals to greater invasions of personal privacy and discrimination from system misuse.

ANALYSIS OF SELECT SECTIONS OF BILLS:

The bills propose to expand the existing Telephone Verification System (TVS) pilot. The TVS pilot project should not be expanded. During phase I, nine companies participated in a pilot to test the TVS project. This pilot has allowed companies to call the INS and ask for verification that non-citizens applying for work are eligible for employment. Both S. 269 and S. 754 call for an expansion of TVS.

Numerous flaws were illuminated during phase I of the TVS pilot which counsel strongly against its expansion and undermine its utility. First, it relies on "self-attestation" — those presenting for employment must self-identify as aliens — to trigger the system. Illegal immigrants can avoid the pilot and never have their eligibility to work checked by simply claiming to be a citizen. Second, during the initial pilot, the INS found it was unable to make a determination of employment eligibility based on information contained in its computerized files 28% of the time, thus the INS had to perform a manual search to fulfill 28% of the verification requests.

S. 754 and S. 269 both recommend additional pilots that will improve, utilize and link the Social Security Administration (SSA) and Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) records and data systems.

S. 754 recommends the establishment of additional pilot projects that may include: a process which allows employers to verify the eligibility for employment of new employees using the SSA's records and if necessary, to conduct a cross-check using INS records; a simulated linkage of the electronic records of the INS and the SSA; and, improvements and additions to the electronic records of the INS and the SSA for the purpose of using such records for verification of employment eligibility. (Section 202) S. 269 directs the Administration to conduct demonstration projects in five states to test the feasibility of the system. (Section 112 (a),(b))

More importantly, Section 113 of S. 269 directs the Attorney General to establish a database containing information obtained from the Social Security Administration and the Immigration and Naturalization Service to be used in determining work authorization for individuals living in the United States within one year. The database may be used in conjunction with both the demonstration projects and the final system. This new data system will be managed by a new Office of Employment and Public Assistance Eligibility Verification.

The information collected by the Social Security Administration is insufficient for establishing identity. The creation of a national identification system run by the SSA, INS or a new agency would require a vast increase in data collection on individuals. For a system to accurately establish the identity of individuals it would need to contain information as to their identity - name,

birth date and location, height and weight, for example - citizenship status, and most likely a biometric identifier, such as a fingerprint. Such a system would provide the government and private institutions with the ability to track and profile people from birth to death, creating what Professor Arthur Miller termed a "womb-to-tomb" dossier.

Linking information contained in separate databases raises privacy concerns. By allowing government agencies to share information we accelerate the creation of a system of national identification, and condone the use of information individuals provided to the government with the understanding that it would be used for a limited purpose for additional purposes without the individual's consent.

Use of the Social Security Number (SSN) and the underlying SSA database to verify the eligibility of individuals to work is impracticable and threatens privacy. Like the INS database, the SSA database is riddled with errors. The SSN was never intended to be relied on by itself as foolproof identification. Historically, SSNs have been easy to obtain because there was no need for a secure card for Social Security Administration purposes.

Even with the strictest security measures it is impossible to build an impenetrable system. The database will be a target for computer hackers who want information on individuals. Although both S. 269 and 2. 745 contain provisions regarding use and protection of the data, the ability of the federal government to limit the use of large databases by the government and private sector is doubtful.

The "pilot" programs and "worker verification" system proposed by these bills are a huge step toward the establishment of a system of national identification and the creation of a national identification document. The designation of the projects as "pilots" is misleading. Under the guise of limited "pilot" projects the government is building the basic infrastructure necessary to implement a wholesale worker verification system. The language used in the proposals masks the cold fact that actual individuals will be denied jobs and benefits, during the "test" of these "pilots." A significant number of denials will be based on inaccurate information.

As the proliferation of the SSN demonstrates, the creation of a national database to verify each American's eligibility to enter the work force will lead to increased sharing of information, increased demands for access for purposes other than the one the system was designed to support, and increased demands on individuals by third parties for access to this information — a heavy price to ask all American's to pay and one that has not been justified by the problem of illegal immigrant workers.

The "worker verification" system proposals open the door to an Orwellian nightmare. Handing over the civil liberties of 98.5% of the American public is not the way to deal with the estimated 1.5% of the population that are illegal immigrants. In the final analysis, the establishment of a "worker verification registry," is a solution that threatens to create more serious problems than it solves. Given the tarnished history of national identification systems in America and other countries, the public distrust of data collection, and the extreme threat to civil liberties and civil rights posed by such systems, a "worker verification" database should not be adopted as the "quick fix" to the problem of undocumented workers.

LETTER SENT FROM RIGHT-LEFT COALITION MEMBERS OPPOSING NATIONAL ID SYSTEMS.

May 23, 1995

Dear Member of Congress:

We are writing to express our concern that both Congress and the Administration are moving toward the implementation of a national worker registry. We believe such a

plan put forward in the name of immigration control, is both misguided and dangerous for the following reasons:

It will not work. Those employers who rely on undocumented labor are already violating the law; they do so intentionally and are unlikely to use a verification system. Instead, they will continue to violate the law by hiring undocumented workers while employers who already comply with the law are subjected to new, costly requirements for the hiring process.

Faulty data. The data which a nationwide verification system would rely on two highly flawed data bases, one by the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the other the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS). Both are notorious for containing incorrect or outdated information, with error rates as high as 28 percent. Roughly 65 million Americans either enter the work force or change jobs every year. Even an error rate of no higher than one percent would mean that 650,000 Americans could be denied jobs every year.

An unfunded mandate on employers. The creation of a national verification system for every workplace in America would present a huge administrative burden to the nation's employers, especially small business. All employers would be required to ask the federal government's permission every time they want to hire somebody. Americans want fewer burdensome regulations, not new ones.

A threat to privacy and civil rights. Worker registry proposals ask Congress to create a database of personal information on all Americans and make it accessible to all employers. The openness of the proposed systems raises barriers to controlling and monitoring the use of information. Such systems are prone to abuse by persons who use it to selectively screen individuals whose appearance, surname or accent suggests they are foreign or to screen such persons outside of the context of employment. In addition, government often lacks the political will to limit access to information once collected. Indeed, other purposes for the data base are already being proposed, including verifying eligibility for public benefits, tracking childhood immunizations, and tracking child support payments. Once a system of information on all Americans is in place, it will inevitably become ubiquitous in American life, presenting an enormous threat to the privacy and liberty of Americans.

We believe it is unwarranted and unwise to create a data system involving 100 percent of Americans in an effort to identify the 1.5 percent who live illegally in the United States. We urge you to oppose the creation of a nationwide verification system.

Some Possible Solutions

First: Although I find it unlikely that phone calls or letters to our elected officials will have the slightest impact upon their voting decisions, that option must be pursued, lest we stand convicted of not exhausting all avenues of change within the confines of our governmental system.

Second: If you have children in the public school system:

GET THEM OUT NOW!

ALL Public schools and even private schools that receive *any* federal funding, are participating in career tracking. They took the King's schilling, they are obliged to do the King's bidding. Teach your children skills with which they can become self-employed as adults. Reprioritize your life in any way necessary to safeguard your children's future.

Third: If you are pregnant, explore **SAFE** alternatives to giving birth via a hospital or state-sanctioned mid-wife. They are required, by law, to issue the infant a SSN prior to releasing the infant to the parent. — HRJ

A collaborative effort by:
G. A. King and Helen Reed - Johnson

If indeed the events described herein are actually being planned by those who oppose our goals, it means that our Republic and many of her citizens are in grave danger. Perhaps by printing both these confirmed reports along with our speculations, we will have found the truth and by quickly disseminating it we may foil their efforts ... God willing.

Part I — What We Know

The Freemen:

Although a non-violent conclusion was reached in the FBI / Freemen standoff, the Freemen philosophy still remains a hotly debated topic amongst patriot and Militia groups.

The patriot and militia community was and still is being psychologically manipulated by the entire Freemen issue.

This is not conjecture. We have discovered that militia members and even entire militia groups were aggressively solicited by individuals claiming to represent large militia groups, lobbying support and bodies for their plans to wage retaliatory actions should the Freemen standoff not end peacefully. There is no logical choice but to assume these individuals were/are provocateurs. They also claimed large numbers of militia had already been deployed, etc. — we now know for a fact there were no 'large numbers of militia on the ground in Montana' during the standoff and these provocateurs were propagandizing, possibly in an effort to draw out and identify the more radical militia members, or even provoke a confrontation between the militia and the feds.

Georgia Militia members were set up and arrested, but the arrests may have come prematurely:

For those not familiar with the Macon, Ga., militia case: In late April, Bob Starr, a militia leader from the Macon, Georgia area and Jimmy McCranie, a member of the same group, were arrested under an ATF operation, code-named "Piedmont." A third member, Troy Kyser has since been charged as well. (There isn't space to go into the details here, but let it suffice to say that the entire thing was a setup. An ATF agent even admitted in court that his informants buried pipe-bomb-making materials on Starr's property without Starr's consent or knowledge. Incredibly, they are being held in jail without bond for having those materials.)

At least two informants, "brothers" who went by the names of Danny and Kevin Barker, had successfully infiltrated the small Macon group. After a few months of apparently not finding any illegal activity, they began initiating discussions of illegal activities, including

bomb-making, with some of the members. Starr, who always told his people not to get involved in anything illegal, became aware that something was very wrong within his group. He was even told (by the FBI) of a threat against his life.

We should all learn from this example. If anyone comes to you or your group and starts suggesting illegal activities or constantly causes dissention, assume they are agents, be on record as rejecting what they are doing, and have nothing to do with them in the future. To protect yourself from a later 'conspiracy charge', you may even consider placing a personal notice in your local newspaper, disassociating yourself from said individuals.

Unfortunately, instead of immediately kicking the Barker boys out of his unit, Starr tried to conduct his own investigation into the matter. On April 24, Starr went on the "Arming You with Knowledge" short-wave show to express his concerns about what was going on. The very next day, warrants were issued for the arrests. The arrests took place on April 26, the day *before* the ATF had alleged they were going to make pipe bombs.

Therefore, it appears that Starr forced the arrests to take place prematurely, by threatening to expose Operation Piedmont should he be allowed to continue to make public statements. It is entirely possible (although this is pure speculation) that the Macon operation was only part of a much larger operation that the feds were and still are trying to protect.

Georgia case provides insights into feds plans and possible charges that may await others

It is very important to note what the Macon Militiamen are charged with, beyond the bomb-making conspiracy charges (which the ATF needs in order to claim jurisdiction). The bulk of the allegations fall under charges that the group conspired to "wage a war" against the government. Most of these allegations involve discussions (speech) that the group engaged in concerning what actions might be taken or should be taken in the event Martial Law were implemented and / or in the event of massive civil unrest. However, the feds are using all such statements completely out of context and are even supplementing them with statements that weren't made or were distorted beyond all recognition.

It now becomes clear that speech concerning *contingency plans* can easily be extrapolated into conspiracy charges, even in the absence of a plan to commit a specific illegal act. All that is required is one overt act, *even if the act by itself is legal*. It makes no difference if the act is related to the speech, the feds will attempt to establish a connection. If they fail, they will simply fabricate one. If there are no overt acts at all, either legal or illegal, the feds will dispatch their infiltrators to commit them, with the objective of engaging the participation of group members.

There is one allegation in the Georgia case we should be particularly aware of: Kyser is accused of conspiring to create a team that would go to Washington to assassinate politicians in the event any action was taken against his group. Kyser has denied this allegation, and given the track record of the feds, he should be believed when he says that this "plan" didn't come from him. Such a retaliatory action would, of course, be treasonous. It is to be assumed that anyone who would actually originate such a plan is either a provocateur or insane -- certainly not a patriot.

The Olympics:

The day of the Georgia Militia arrests, CBS News, having had prior, inside knowledge of the planned operation against the group, reported that the Militia intended to set off bombs at the Olympic Games in Atlanta, which will take place in late July and

early August. This caused the case to get national and even international coverage, once again helping to smear the patriot and militia movements on a grand scale. The feds then denied that there was an Olympic connection. However, CBS has never backed off its story. (Keep in mind that, in reality, there never were any bombs, period — or at least none made by our guys.)

In Atlanta, there has been an almost daily drumbeat of stories in the media regarding concerns of possible terrorist incidents at the Olympic Games. According to mainstream media, about 4000 troops are being sent to Atlanta for the games, some of them specialists in "counter-terrorism". Some troops have already arrived.

Various people involved in security and in other aspects of the Olympic Games claim they have been told that terrorist incidents are not only anticipated, they are expected. A poison gas attack was specifically mentioned. One Army Reservist was told that there is a 90% chance that there will be terrorist attack.

Part II — Interpretation and Speculation

It appears some major occurrence is in the works — there is just too much solid information coming in all at once: Montana, Operation Piedmont, talk of Olympic terrorism, leaks about a nationwide roundup... At this point, we don't know what all this means, exactly. Until we do, here is a working hypothesis that can serve as a starting point. Among the possible reasonable interpretations, this is perhaps the most pessimistic, but we need to be aware of the worst-case scenario so that we can prepare to deal with it.

One possible interpretation of what is happening

**** Speculation only — do not quote this out of context. ****

The government (or whoever is manipulating it) intends to crush the militia and possibly the patriot movement. Agent provocateurs and informants have heavily infiltrated the militias and there are set-up operations like the one in Macon going on throughout the country, waiting to be sprung when the nationwide sweep is ordered. However, they need an incident in order to justify such a widespread action, or they risk losing public support.

During the Freemen standoff, militias and members of patriot groups throughout the country were being encouraged to retaliate in the event the Freemen were attacked, or at least have unit discussions to make *contingency plans*. Thus, even groups that didn't actually do anything could have been hauled in on conspiracy charges, had they held these discussions. The types of retaliation that were being suggested by the provocateurs, such as political assassinations in Washington, D.C., are designed to maximize public outrage if they occur or when the "conspiracy" is uncovered. Fortunately for the militias, the provocateurs were so thoroughly exposed and discredited that they were not successful in their solicitations. Also, the quick dissemination of these solicitations and subsequent discrediting of the individuals involved very possibly had an effect upon the fed's decision for a non-violent conclusion. Why bother 'storming the Bastille' if the desired result will not be achieved?

The last ace up their sleeve is the Olympic Games. They seem to be convinced and are successfully convincing the masses that a terrorist incident will at least be attempted, so they have either convinced a real group to try something or they will simply stage it themselves. If they are able to orchestrate the attack, it will generate international outrage and the patsies will be very emphatically linked to the militia/patriot movement.

Whatever form The Incident takes, whether it's at the Olympics or elsewhere, it will be immediately followed by raids/roundups

against every group that they have previously set-up through their agents and infiltrators. Due to the nearly unlimited military and propaganda power at the government's disposal, they expect to be able to crush any resistance that may occur with overwhelming force.

**** End of speculative interpretation. ****

Part III — What We Should Do

Some of the possibilities at hand are frightening, but we need to stay calm and take a well-reasoned course of action that makes sense regardless of what may or may not happen. Here is a suggested list of things to do, but everyone should decide for themselves what is best.

(1) Everyone needs to be gathering and sharing solid intelligence (not rumors) right now. Use the internet and the fax networks, but be responsible. Don't depend on other people's information, use your own resources. Especially if you know people who might have inside information ... find out what they know. Documenting and exposing the truth of what is going on is our best hope of fighting it.

(2) Remember, one thing we know for certain is that the government is trying to get as many people in our movement as possible in jail. Avoid anything illegal or even discussion of anything illegal. This includes "big talk", which, even though you know it's just talk, can and will be used against you in a court of law. Be especially careful in groups or in the presence of people you don't know very well.

If someone, especially a relative newcomer, is participating in or encouraging such discussions, assume in your own mind that he or she is an agent or informant, but don't spread rumors ... Confront them personally and demand they cease and desist or they will be barred from participation in your group. If they persist, warn other group members and seriously consider turning them into your local sheriff, as they are most likely on the government payroll anyway.

(3) Prepare now for your survival should the worst happen. This is just good general advice, regardless of the accuracy of these scenarios.. Even if nothing ever happens, this will give you a sense of security that will make you more confident and therefore more effective. You should have in your home a supply of the things you and your family need, in case you are unable, for any reason, to go out and buy them for a while. You should also be prepared and have prepared your family to leave your home on short notice and live on what you are able to take with you.

(4) Spread the word and keep in touch. Start by distributing this message as widely as possible. If you come up with some new information on these issues that others should know about, please mail it to:

E Pluribus Unum
P.O. Box 447
Stockport, Ohio 43787-0477

or email to:

eplurib@megalinx.net

Thank you for your patience in reading this lengthy speculative report. God willing, we will be able to continue exposing government set-ups and operatives, thereby rendering their best laid plans useless.

May God have Mercy upon His children, bless the Republic, and all who Cherish Liberty

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(Continued from page 11)

deep satisfaction in the abundance that is there for the finding and gathering.

PUFFBALLS (*Lycoperdon perlatum*, *Calvatia gigantea*, and others)

If morels are the filet mignon of the mushroom world, puffballs are the hamburger.

Some of these stemless fungi have smooth skins; others are warty and leathery. They range from an inch or so in diameter through baseball and soccer ball size and up to gigantic specimens as much as 2 feet across.

We've seen many puffballs the size of soccer balls growing in grass along the Blue Ridge Parkway, and we've found two on our lane, growing in a grassy strip at the edge of the woods.

Puffballs grow on the remains of dead trees as well as in sod. They're a summer food, usually available from July until September.

Use them while their interior flesh is still white and firm; when it softens and yellows, the flavour is poor, and when the fungi turn hollow and dusty inside, they'll explode in a cloud of greyish spores when you step on them.

To serve them, peel off the skin, slice them, and fry the solid flesh. Like all mushrooms, puffballs shrink a lot when cooked.

AUGUST

MULBERRIES (*Morus rubra*)

They are often seen as street trees in town, their dropped fruit unappreciated by home owners who resent the purple sidewalk stains. They appear on country roads, too, and on old farms where an original tree may be surrounded by its seedlings.

Mulberries are fun to eat as a wild snack. They are quite sweet. Acid content, and therefore flavour, varies from tree to tree.

Most mulberries are a deep purple, but there is a white variety that is so sweet it is sometimes used as a sugar substitute in canning fruit.

When a mulberry tree is in fruit, it produces prodigious amounts of elongated berries. The trees accept a variety of conditions and may be found growing almost anywhere in open sunny ground in the North Temperate Zone. Not content for birds to drop us some seedlings, we planted several mulberries in the hedgerows of our farm.

ELDERBERRIES (*Sambucus canadensis*)

You can buy cultivated elderberry bushes, which have larger berries than the wild kind, but their berries have less flavour.

We planted some once, but we don't bother with them anymore because the wild berries taste so much better. Don't try elderberries raw, though; all elderberries have a rank, disagreeable flavour when uncooked. But when cooked and sweetened in pie or jelly, their flavour is as rich as their deep-purple colour.

We've used elderberries in three ways: The dried berries make an excellent, full-bodied tea: the cooked berries, thickened a bit with arrowroot and sweetened, make a fine pie: and the juice from stewed berries makes one of the world's best jellies.

Elderberries ripen in mid-August here in south-central Pennsylvania, and birds compete with us for the crop. They often eat the berries before they ripen.

Snap or cut the heavy heads of small, purple-black berries from the bushes, and then sit on the porch in the evening

light to pull the berries off the stems as fireflies blink over the meadow.

Processing elderberries is a PURPLE job, but the results are worth the cleanup.

Elderberry bushes grow in damp, rich soil near streams, road ditches, lowlands, and hedgerows. They often grow in large groups, so you can pick a lot of berries in one stop. □

MAY APPLES (*Podophyllum peltatum*)

These elusive fruits have a tropical flavour and aroma that make them worth seeking. They're good to eat fresh, out of your hand. We've never gathered enough of them at one time to make May apple marmalade as Euell Gibbons did, but we hope to someday.

May apple plants are easy to find in May. Their umbrellalike leaves on 12-to-16-inch stems shelter a single, waxy, white, 1 to 1 1/2 inch blossom.

By August and into September, though, when the pale-yellow fruits ripen, the stems have bent to the ground, exposing the fragrant fruits to foraging squirrels.

May apples prefer open woods and roadsides, but we've also found them in meadows. They seem to like fairly moist soil.

Dandelion Wine

1 gal dandelion flowers
1 gal boiling water
3 lemons
3 oranges
3 lbs brown sugar
2 pkgs yeast

Wash flowers in cold water. Place flowers in a 2 gallon or larger crock.

Cover with 1 gallon boiling water. Cover container and let stand for 3 days. Filter the mixture and save the liquid. Chop lemons and oranges into small pieces.

Add chopped lemons and oranges (seeds, skins & all) and sugar to dandelion liquid in an enamel pot. Cover & boil for 30 minutes. Cool to lukewarm and pour into crock. Add 2 packages of yeast.

Cover container and ferment for 3 weeks or until bubbling stops.

Always allow for the carbon dioxide to escape because containers can explode. Filter through cheesecloth and pour into bottles. Seal with corks.

Winter Cress Au Gratin

1 lb winter cress flower buds
1/3 cup onion (chopped)
3 Tbsp butter
2 Tbsp flour
1/2 cup cheddar cheese (shredded)
salt & pepper to taste
1/4 cup Parmesan cheese
1 tsp paprika

Lightly boil winter cress for 5 minutes. Drain and save liquid. Sauté onions in butter until brown. Add flour & 1 cup of winter cress liquid.

Stir constantly. Stir in Cheddar cheese until melted. Add salt and pepper to taste. Pour some of the sauce into a baking dish.

Add the winter cress flower buds and cover with remaining sauce. Sprinkle with Parmesan cheese and paprika. Broil for 5 minutes or until light brown. ■

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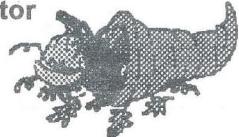
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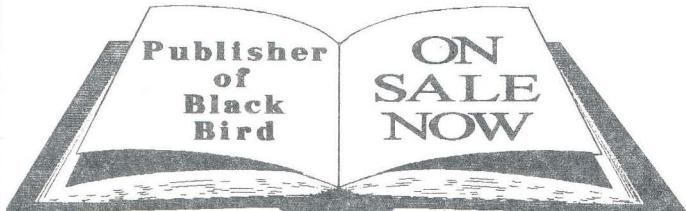
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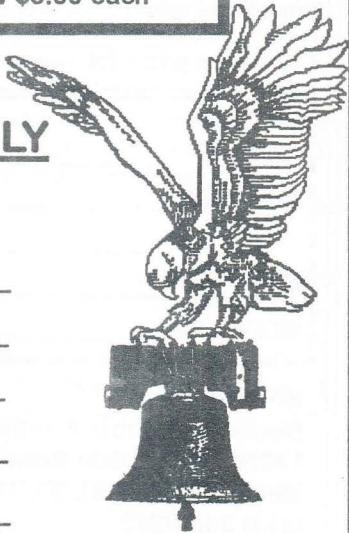
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